

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1901.

3 Big Shoe-Specials

Thousands of wise Shoe Buyers were benefited last week by our great \$1.95 SALE—and we shall continue to sell these excellent and most trustworthy Men's and Women's Shoes and Oxfords—unparalleled anywhere under \$2.50—at the wonderfully low price of \$1.95 a pair!

This week we call your attention to these three great specials:

1.25 pairs of Women's Black Vel Kid, Front Extension Sole Oxford Ties—made for a \$1.50 Shoe—were bought by us at such a low price that we can afford to sell them at \$1.19. They're stylish and just the proper weight for these damp spring days—old or put on tipped-low or high military heels; every pair guaranteed for wear. All sizes and widths at.....

\$1.19

The handsome Ladies' Oxford Ties that were ever sold for \$3 or \$3.50. Critical buyers will appreciate the thoroughness with which these Shoes are made. There's the "snap" about them which you can't find in any lower priced shoes. They fit the foot like a glove—and give it an extremely graceful appearance—in all the new, baby styles of finest kid or patent kid—turn or welt soles. Our price.....

\$2.50

From the greatest maker of Ladies' Fine Shoes we ordered several lines of Boots, to be sold at \$5. They were to be here in time for Easter trade—but came too late. Rather than have them returned we were allowed to keep them at a big price concession. As a result we'll give you the choice of over 200 pairs of the finest hand-sewed Kid Button and Laced Boots you've ever seen—five styles of them at.....

\$3.15

Wm. Hann & Co.'s
3 Reliable Shoe Houses.

Cor. 7th and K Sts.
1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.
233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

MANY STYLES OF COFFINS

An Undertaker Points Out Some Fads in His Business.

Alterations in the Shapes of Caskets, the Designs for Handles, the Kinds of Lining, and Ornamentation—The Use of Aluminum Proves Expensive.

"Do you know that styles change in our business just as they do in other lines of trade nowadays?" said a Washington undertaker today, as he laid down a catalogue, profusely illustrated with cuts of silver coffin handles, nameplates, etc. "Well, they do, and we are kept on the job to give quite as much as merchants in other lines in our endeavors to properly anticipate the wants of a changeable-minded public. The hue of the lining, the shape, the size, the weight, the quality and durability of the wood used in the same shape coffin six months from now as you would if you died today. But when one looks back over several years it's easy enough to see the changes."

"I am not so old as to remember, but there have been radical changes since I first entered an undertaking school in Chicago. At that time the coffins were very large. They were widest just about the point where the shoulders of a well-proportioned body would rest. Then the sides narrowed rapidly toward the head and foot. That style is away off now. Why, if a man with shoulders wide enough to fill the broad place were to be put in a casket, the chances are that he could get in but one foot at the bottom. Some times, in order to dispose of the coffin at all, we had to cross the legs of the corpse. We never made that point of view, but it was a fact. The changes, however, are generally confined to details other than shape, however."

"Several years ago when aluminum was marketed as a substitute for every kind of metal, aluminum coffins, vases, of course, experienced a boom. At that time, which were claimed indestructible and waterproof, were given a trial. They were expensive, however, and the price which the manufacturers charged for them was probably the most potent preventive of their popularity. I had seen in my place several months. It was an object of much curiosity. Many people came in and looked it over. They agreed with me on all points in its favor about which I talked myself blue in the face, and generally departed remarking that when they died they would surely be buried in an aluminum coffin. But I never saw any sample back to the factory from which it came. I was not a good bit of a dreamer."

"One change that is gaining ground steadily is going to give great relief to disappointed people. It isn't much of an innovation, and I wonder it has not been tried before. It simply consists of a patent clamp attached to a light board, which the streamers of crepe, the symbols of death, may be hung on the front door. At present the favorite point is hanging the crepe appears to be the door

bell. This plan produces many shudders and often downright fright on the part of the undertaker today, as he is called upon to place the coffin in the hearse. Some people think that if they are the first to touch the crepe after it has been hung on the door, they are sure to die. Of course, that's all nonsense, or at least I think so. A man in my business, who is called upon to handle the dead, who are engaged in this gruesome business have to pay some attention to the subject."

NO LONGER CHASING "FLYNT."

The New York Police Attending Strictly to Business.

NEW YORK, April 20.—"That man 'Flynt' hasn't been here," Captain Titus said today, "and I assure you in all truth and faithfulness that all his reports of his missing are false. He might come here and I don't know him; if he said he was a reporter, I'd treat him the same as I do you boys. Why, we don't know 'Flynt.' The publishers of his stories reported his address, and we don't know what he looks like. We're detectives, attending to police business, not bothering with fakes and fakers. You don't want to take him seriously. As near as I can find out, he is a man who has been in the city for years, but all he has written is two books and a few articles—it hasn't paid him very well."

"All this talk is just advertising for publicity. He wants to make a name, and I should think you wouldn't want to help him. Why, say, he is 'Collier's' story he takes back what he said in 'McClure's' about the ex-convict in the detective bureau. He was killed on the job. The whole thing is a fake. In fact, he killed off the hero of his first story."

"The man can't remember your search on a charge of murder?" he was suggested. "There's no humor in that. I don't see anything funny about it. I've been killed anybody, just taken back his previous assertion. We haven't had any information from anyone in the department making appointments. He wasn't here yesterday. He couldn't have been here. He doesn't know that prove the stories false? There was a subpoena issued for him, but I don't know how he got away. We don't know what he looks like? Why, you might as well 'flynt' pointing to a smooth-faced reporter of 1901."

SOLDIERS' LAND CLAIMS.

Gen. James R. Campbell to Consult with Secretary Hitchcock.

A conference between Secretary Hitchcock and Gen. James R. Campbell, of Illinois, will be held some time next week to arrange a plan whereby the volunteer troops who served in the Philippine Islands will have special opportunities for settling on the strip of land to be opened to home-actors in Oklahoma. General Campbell was formerly a member of Congress, but accepted a commission in the Philippine army and served almost three years, having been mustered out last month with the rank of brigadier general. Many of the troops in his former command were desirous of securing homes on the public land to be opened for settlement, and General Campbell volunteered to press their claims to special recognition before the Interior Department. The honest law provides that five years actual residence must be spent on land taken at before a clear title is given the settler. Honorably discharged soldiers or sailors are given an advantage over the civilian settler, in that the time served in public service is deducted from the five years residence. There was some question as to whether this modifying provision applied to the soldiers who served in the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection.

General Campbell was of the opinion that the law applied to all persons who had served in the army or navy, and that the term "Regular Army" was not specified. In order that there may be no doubt about the matter it is proposed to consult Secretary Hitchcock before preparations are made by the retired soldiers to settle on the claims.

RICH IN PRECIOUS STONES

American Gems as Valuable as Those of Other Countries.

Diamonds, Rubies, and Garnets in Many Sections of the United States—Wealth in Mountain Ranges—The Famous "Cowee District."

Many gems are formed in what is known as "beds," that is, small pockets or cavities in rock. The substance forming the gem was laid down in solution in water, which seeped into these pockets, and, as it evaporated, left the deposit of gem material, which crystallized or solidified into the gem which we find today. The diamond is first formed this way. Crystalline quartz is not always formed in a good. They are masses of dehydrated silicates, which have crystallized, and may form in large masses in veins, or strata between layers of rock.

The ordinary American citizen has so long considered South Africa, Brazil, and, in short, any country but his own, as the source from which all gems and precious stones come, that when he realizes that his own United States produces many of the most valuable stones of the first water, it will come to him, doubtless, as a pleasant surprise. The fact that our own home States are rich diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., is nevertheless true. The gem industry in this country amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

Diamonds are found in the United States, but in small quantities. They have been found in Ohio, near Millard and Cincinnati, in Kentucky, North Carolina, California, and Wisconsin. In every case they have been found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The most famous diamond found in this country has been named the "Dewey." It was picked up in Manchester, Va., just opposite Richmond, in 1884. A workman, while engaged in digging in the street, picked it up out of the dirt. When found it weighed 253 carats, and after it was cut its weight was 11-1/2 carats. It was an imperfect stone, and its value was estimated at \$4,000 at the time it was found. The expense of cutting it was \$1,500. The finished gem was estimated to be worth between three and four hundred dollars. It was cut by Henry J. Moore, of Boston, who was the first American diamond cutter. This diamond finally passed into the possession of John A. Morrisey, the prize fighter, who was at one time a representative in Congress from the State of Ohio. It was given to him as security for a loan of \$5,000, and is still owned by his estate.

In diamonds in the United States are found in two regions geographically remote. The first region is at the eastern base of the southern Appalachian range, from Virginia to Georgia, and the western side of the range from Wisconsin to Georgia. The second region extends from the northern part of California and the southern districts of Oregon and the western base of the Coast Range. The diamonds are found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The diamonds are associated with gold, quartz, and other material, this material in all cases being of the same nature as the diamonds. The diamonds are found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The diamonds are associated with gold, quartz, and other material, this material in all cases being of the same nature as the diamonds. The diamonds are found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The diamonds are associated with gold, quartz, and other material, this material in all cases being of the same nature as the diamonds.

CORUNDUM GEMS.
Corundum includes the ruby and sapphire, which mineralogically and chemically are identical. The term "corundum" is applied to the red sapphire only. The term "sapphire" is applied to all other colored or colorless corundums except the ruby. The colors of the corundums include blue, green, yellow, and white. The most famous locality for corundum in the United States is in the Cowee district, near the town of Cowee, in the State of North Carolina. The corundum is found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The corundum is associated with gold, quartz, and other material, this material in all cases being of the same nature as the corundum.

THE EMERALD AND AQUA MARINE.
Emeralds and aqua marines, like the ruby and sapphire, are chemically and mineralogically the same. Both are a variety of the beryl. The term "emerald" is applied to the green beryl, and the term "aqua marine" is applied to the blue beryl. The most famous locality for emeralds in the United States is in the Cowee district, near the town of Cowee, in the State of North Carolina. The emeralds are found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The emeralds are associated with gold, quartz, and other material, this material in all cases being of the same nature as the emeralds.

GARNETS.
Garnets represent a group of minerals which, though chemically quite different, are mineralogically the same as the beryl. It yields a number of kinds of gems, such as the "almandine," which varies in color from violet or purple through brownish to deep red, scarlet, and crimson. Varieties with rounded surfaces are called caruncles, which are among the most popular of the gem stones. The garnet, the "rhodolite" or "hyacinth" of the jeweler, is the brown or cinnamon garnet. From these colors the hue varies through yellow to yellowish green, bright emerald green, light and nearly white. The finest garnets produced in the United States are found in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Colorado. In New Mexico the garnet is abundant on the

Navaho reservation, where the Indians collect them in large quantities from the ant hills which are numerous there. The ant does all the hard work for the Indian. In building their homes, or hills, the ants run across these garnets and pass them over their galleries and passages. They then proceed to dig them out from the softer rock around them and bring them to the surface, where they are dumped out on the hill. The Navaho Indians then collect them and sell them up. The New Mexico garnets, as well as those from Arizona and Colorado, are found in the same way, namely, in the cracks of crystalline rock fragments. The garnets are associated with gold, quartz, and other material, this material in all cases being of the same nature as the garnets.

TURQUOISE IN THE EAST.
The turquoise has been known from time immemorial in the United States. The principal sources at present being at Los Cerillos, N. M., and Turquoise Mountain, Cochise County, Arizona. The turquoise at Los Cerillos occurs in thin veins, or concretions in the kaolin-like rock and frequently at the same time in color. These are the Canonicus, Catkisk, Constellation, Lancaster, Lehigh, Mahopie, Manhattan, Michigan, Monmouth, Monongahela, Pecos, Pennsylvania, Portsmouth, Richmond, St. Louis, Saratoga, Vermont, Wabash, Wyandotte, Yantic, Dale, Hartford, Independence, Ironsides, Jamestown, Montauk, Nahant, New Hampshire, and Minnesota. The Canonicus was built in 1862 as a single turret monitor. Her displacement was 2,100 tons, with a battery of two 12-inch smooth-bore guns and 2 1/2-pound howitzers. She was captured by the Confederates at the battle of Fort Fisher in 1865. She was struck thirty times during the bombardment of Fort Fisher in 1865. The Canonicus was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865.

IN QUEST OF INFORMATION.
The Mahopie, another single turret monitor, was built in 1862, and was 2,100 tons displacement. She was captured by the Confederates at the battle of Fort Fisher in 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865.

REMOVES TO NEW QUARTERS.
The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission Changes Offices.
The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission yesterday removed to its new offices in the building provided by the Department of Justice, at 111 H Street northwest. Considerable work has been done in the new quarters, and the commission is now in the process of moving to its new quarters. The commission is now in the process of moving to its new quarters. The commission is now in the process of moving to its new quarters.

THE SAND FILTRATION PLANT.
Colonel Miller Recommends a Site.
The board of officers of the Engineer Corps appointed by the Secretary of War to select a site for a sand and filtration plant, to be established in connection with the District of Columbia water supply, held its second meeting yesterday in the office of the Secretary of War. The board is now in the process of selecting a site for the plant. The board is now in the process of selecting a site for the plant.

TIN PLATE MEN AT ODDS.
CUT-THROAT COMPETITION LIKELY TO DESTROY THE INDUSTRY.
The tin plate industry in the United States is now in a state of great distress. The tin plate men are at odds with the cut-throat competition, which is likely to destroy the industry. The tin plate men are at odds with the cut-throat competition, which is likely to destroy the industry.

TOBACCO UNDER SHADO.
NEW HAVEN, April 20.—A tobacco firm of Hartford, Conn., has decided to put six acres of Sumatra tobacco under shade in the town of Buffalo, Conn. The firm is now in the process of selecting a site for the plant. The firm is now in the process of selecting a site for the plant.

VESSELS OF THE OLD NAVY

The Floating Forts of the Sixties Relocated to the Rear.

What Has Become of the Warships That Figured Prominently in the Civil War—Many Now Used by the Naval Militia of Various States.

Every American boy and girl knows something about our new navy. The pictures of the modern battleships and cruisers which were published in newspapers and periodicals in profusion during the war with Spain have been the chief means of bringing the navy prominently before the average American citizen. While we are justly proud of the achievements of our modern naval fighting machines, it is of interest to look back a little and note what has become of the old navy which forty years ago fought and won battles. In those days people were as enthusiastic over the navy as they are today.

Of the men-of-war which belonged to the United States Navy at the time of the breaking out of the civil war only twenty-nine remain. They are the Canonicus, Catkisk, Constellation, Lancaster, Lehigh, Mahopie, Manhattan, Michigan, Monmouth, Monongahela, Pecos, Pennsylvania, Portsmouth, Richmond, St. Louis, Saratoga, Vermont, Wabash, Wyandotte, Yantic, Dale, Hartford, Independence, Ironsides, Jamestown, Montauk, Nahant, New Hampshire, and Minnesota. The Canonicus was built in 1862 as a single turret monitor. Her displacement was 2,100 tons, with a battery of two 12-inch smooth-bore guns and 2 1/2-pound howitzers. She was captured by the Confederates at the battle of Fort Fisher in 1865. She was struck thirty times during the bombardment of Fort Fisher in 1865. The Canonicus was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865.

THE MONITOR MONTAUK.
The monitor Montauk, single turret, 1,500 tons displacement, was built in 1862, and was 1,500 tons displacement. She was captured by the Confederates at the battle of Fort Fisher in 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865. She was captured by the Confederates on the night of September 3, 1865.

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Five Great Offerings

—IN—

OXFORDS.

Boy's Tennis Oxfords, Black and Brown, sizes 11 to 5.

Men's Tennis Oxfords, Black or Brown, sizes 6 to 10, at.....

39c. 49c.

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, Men's Russet Oxfords, and Men's Black Seal Oxfords—all hand-sewed well—and all in this sale at \$2.49.

Women's Black Kid Oxfords, with kid top, regular \$2.50 value—in this sale Monday at \$1.98.

\$1.98 \$1.98

Women's Black Kid Oxfords, with kid top, regular \$2.50 value—in this sale Monday at \$1.98.

\$1.98 \$1.98

Crocker's, Shoes Shined Free, 939 Penn. Ave.

THE FORESTS OF AMERICA

An Extensive Exhibit to Be Made at the Buffalo Fair.

A Unique Structure Erected to Accommodate the Display—The Walls Formed of Sections of Trees and the Roof Composed of Bark Sheds.

The building provided for the forestry exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition will be an object of unusual interest on account of its peculiar style of construction. The walls are formed of sections of trees indigenous to different Pan-American countries, and the roof of bark sheds. The foundation is of random rubble work, laid with large stones, with large granite bowlers for the footing of exterior posts and angles. The exhibit is to be made at the Buffalo Fair.

The building which has been provided for the housing of one of the most important displays at the exposition is made a striking exhibit in itself. Its dimensions are 56 by 122 feet. It is situated on the east side of the grounds, east of the main approach. Its nearest neighbors are the Six Nations Indians' large stockade and log and bark cabins. There will be extensive displays of forestry by various States, and the new post will make a splendid showing of native woods.

The United States Government forestry exhibit will form a division of the important display to be made at the exposition. The exhibit will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The exhibit will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The exhibit will be made at the Buffalo Fair.

The photographic display will embody sixty framed bromide prints enlarged from photographs, together with twenty colored and uncolored transparencies. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair.

A special feature of the photographic display will be the illustration of the growth of trees of the mammoth forest, the Giant Red Fir, White Fir, and the Sugar Pine of California. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair.

The special protective agencies of natural adjacent mountain forests and planted shelter belts of forest trees. The region and the subject from which these illustrations were taken are representative of the principal agricultural and forest sections of the United States. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair.

Fourteen colored maps of the United States will show the distribution of the principal forest types and species, the distribution of rainfall in relation to that of the forest types, and in connection with the location of State experiment stations. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair.

The board will not continue itself to the consideration of the forestry recommendation of the Secretary of War, but will investigate all available sites with a view to securing the best possible results for the land and at the least expense to the Government. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair. The display will be made at the Buffalo Fair.

Tobacco Under Shade.
NEW HAVEN, April 20.—A tobacco firm of Hartford, Conn., has decided to put six acres of Sumatra tobacco under shade in the town of Buffalo, Conn. The firm is now in the process of selecting a site for the plant. The firm is now in the process of selecting a site for the plant.